

EXHIBIT 3

Page 1

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
WACO DIVISION
Case No. 6:19-cv-00179-ADA

- - - - -X

DYFAN, LLC,

Plaintiff,

- against -

TARGET CORPORATION,

Defendant.

-----X

1540 Broadway
New York, New York
November 12, 2019
9:42 a.m.

DEPOSITION of BENJAMIN GOLDBERG, an Expert witness in the above-entitled action, held at the above time and place, taken before Arthur Hecht, a Shorthand Reporter and Notary Public of the State of New York, pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and stipulations between Counsel.

* * *

1 how that is achieved with a stationary
2 wireless network, I think you said the
3 manner in how the messages are transferred
4 in the network?

5 MR. TYSON: I object to the
6 form.

7 A. So there are thousands of rules
8 in different handshaking processes that go
9 on, I'm more familiar with some, less
10 familiar with others.

11 Q. Okay.

12 A. But I've certainly -- I've read
13 lots of code in that space.

14 Q. Okay. Does Bluetooth have a
15 specific protocol?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. Are you familiar with that one?

18 A. Less than with the other
19 wireless protocols, 3G, 4G, things like
20 that. I'd have -- I have reviewed a fair
21 amount of Bluetooth documentation, but
22 it's been a long time, so I'd have to
23 refresh my memory.

24 Q. Okay. Would you refer to
25 protocol itself as a term of art?

1 A. Certainly.

2 Q. And I think you mentioned that
3 there are thousands of different protocols
4 that are out there in existence?

5 A. Well, that --

6 Q. Or are being utilized.

7 A. There are thousands of rules
8 that the cell phone and the base station
9 have to follow in order to support all the
10 operations that cell phones can perform.

11 Q. If you wouldn't mind, for the
12 protocols that you are familiar with, I
13 guess we can do, like, 3G, could you
14 describe in a high level how a message is
15 transmitted?

16 MR. TYSON: Objection.

17 Foundation. Form.

18 A. That's tough at a high level,
19 it's so complicated, but the idea is
20 that -- you're talking about transmitting
21 from a cell phone to somewhere else, to
22 some destination --

23 Q. Yes.

24 A. -- on the internet?

25 Q. We can do that, yes, that's

1 handshaking process to set up the
2 communication parameters between the base
3 station, is really the right term, and the
4 device.

5 Q. Okay. And so again, talking
6 about the handshaking process, does the
7 handshaking process occur with every
8 subsequent communication between the base
9 station and the cell phone?

10 MR. TYSON: I object to the
11 form.

12 A. I'd have to look at the
13 individual -- individual protocol
14 standards to answer that for sure.

15 My recollection is no, once some
16 initial handshake goes on, the data can go
17 ahead and be transmitted back and forth.

18 Q. Okay. When that data's
19 transmitted, is there first any message or
20 information sent to the receiving cell
21 phone that a message is on the way or that
22 a message has been sent?

23 A. That I don't recall. There's an
24 acknowledgment process where the -- the
25 recipient has to send back a message

1 patents that we're dealing with. Am I
2 making sense? Was that clear?

3 A. Yes. When you said this field,
4 I understood it to be the field, the
5 technologies that I've identified in
6 paragraph 16.

7 Q. Okay, okay, excellent, thank
8 you. You had mentioned WiMAX, could you
9 please tell me briefly what that refers
10 to?

11 A. That's another stationary
12 wireless network protocol that really
13 hasn't caught on, Bluetooth became much
14 more popular. It was just another
15 competing protocol.

16 Q. Okay. But that's still
17 considered -- excuse me, WiMAX would still
18 be considered a term of art, though it's
19 not as prevalent as some of the other
20 stationary wireless network protocols?

21 A. Correct.

22 Q. And I believe you said that you
23 weren't entirely familiar at this moment
24 with the protocol for Bluetooth, do you
25 happen to recall how messages are

1 transmitted using the WiMAX protocol?

2 MR. TYSON: I object to the
3 form.

4 A. I don't. I think what I
5 testified, Mr. Dahlgren, was that it's
6 been a long time since I looked at the
7 Bluetooth standard, and I just don't
8 recall.

9 Q. Yes, and that's fair, I wasn't
10 trying to mischaracterize your testimony.

11 Prior to your involvement in
12 this case, had you heard of the term
13 dedicated short-range communications?

14 A. I don't recall. I may have, I'm
15 just not sure.

16 Q. And since your involvement in
17 this case, do you have an understanding as
18 to what dedicated short-range
19 communications refers to?

20 A. Are you referring to something
21 in the patent? I'm not sure what context.

22 Q. Yes, so let's --

23 A. In my declaration?

24 Q. Let's see where I can point you
25 to that most easily. Bear with me one

1 Q. If at any time you need to take
2 a break, please just let me know.

3 A. Sure.

4 Q. And I'll try to stop as soon as
5 we can.

6 A. So prior to this case, I was not
7 familiar with the DSRC, dedicated
8 short-range communications referred to in
9 Exhibit 4.

10 Q. And if you look at, it's page
11 seven of 35 of Exhibit 4, the provisional
12 application, the beginning of the third
13 paragraph, that's the third sentence, it
14 says however, to make use of this spectrum
15 in a mobile environment required
16 development of new communications
17 protocols.

18 A. I see that, yes.

19 Q. And then you see the sentences
20 following that where it discusses some
21 IEEE standard?

22 A. IEEE 802.11 standard is what we
23 think of as Wi-Fi.

24 Q. And so the following sentence
25 says that it was modified to allow what is

1 known as association-less protocol
2 identified as IEEE 802.11p, do you see
3 that?

4 A. Yeah, I believe the word is
5 association-less.

6 Q. Association-less, excuse me if I
7 misspoke, thank you.

8 Do you know what modifications
9 were made?

10 A. I do not, other -- beyond what's
11 explained in this paragraph.

12 Q. Okay. And further down in the
13 same paragraph, the sentence beginning
14 because a system is radio based, all
15 terminals can hear all messages
16 transmitted within radio range?

17 A. I see that.

18 Q. Do you understand hearing a
19 message to be different than receiving it?
20 I was just curious about the use of the
21 different terms.

22 A. Yes. Receiving a message means
23 receiving the data sent over the air that
24 is intended for that device. Hearing, as
25 it's being used here, means being able to

1 correctly, there's different ways that a
2 base station may notify a cell phone that
3 this message is for you?

4 A. Yes.

5 Q. Okay. Are you familiar with
6 vehicle infrastructure integration, it's
7 also discussed in the provisional
8 application, I believe it's page seven of
9 35 of Exhibit 4 in the very first
10 paragraph?

11 A. I was not familiar with it prior
12 to reading this provisional, my knowledge
13 of it is based on the provisional.

14 Q. Okay. So are you familiar with
15 the DSRC/WAVE, W-A-V-E, concept?

16 A. Not beyond what's described in
17 this document.

18 Q. And so it's fair to say that
19 you're not familiar with the type of
20 communication protocol that DSRC/WAVE
21 utilized?

22 MR. TYSON: I object to the
23 form.

24 A. That's correct, beyond what was
25 described in this document.

1 Q. And given that your familiarity
2 with vehicle infrastructure integration
3 and DSRC/WAVE is based on the information
4 in Exhibit 4, provisional application, is
5 it fair to say that you couldn't opine on
6 whether those are terms of art?

7 MR. TYSON: I object to the
8 form.

9 A. I guess independent of what is
10 disclosed here, I would not have known
11 those to be terms of art. The fact that
12 they are -- it refers to the DSRC as a
13 particular mode of communication, it
14 appears to be a term of art for people
15 working in that area, but I wouldn't have
16 known it independently of this provision.

17 Q. Okay. At the bottom of page
18 seven of 35 of Exhibit 4, there's a
19 reference to a suite of standards known as
20 IEEE 1609 wires access in vehicular
21 environments wave.

22 A. I see that.

23 Q. And the provisional states that
24 this suite address is security net,
25 networking and messaging, as well as

1 channel management, do you see that?

2 A. I do.

3 Q. What is meant by channel
4 management?

5 MR. TYSON: I object to the
6 form.

7 Q. To the best of your
8 understanding.

9 A. I'd have to -- to look at the
10 standard. In general, it means choosing
11 the mode of communication that works given
12 the channel, the quality of the channel,
13 which is how much interference there is
14 from other sources over the air. And also
15 who gets to transmit on what channel.

16 So a channel is typically some
17 range of frequencies, and different mobile
18 devices could be assigned different
19 channels to transmit on, and so the base
20 station has to assign channels depending
21 on the protocol, assign channels to
22 different mobile devices.

23 Q. Okay. And the reference to
24 networking and messaging that is addressed
25 by this standard, is that similar to the

1 network communications protocols that
2 we've been discussing at a high level?

3 MR. TYSON: I object to the
4 form.

5 A. Again, I can't answer for sure
6 not looking at this IEEE standard, but
7 that's what I would expect, that defines
8 how the initial association between a
9 mobile device and a base station and the
10 definition of what a message actually is,
11 a packet, a message, and how to route
12 them.

13 Q. Okay. And the IEEE standards
14 that are identified here, those are --
15 strike that.

16 The IEEE standards referenced in
17 the provisional application of Exhibit 4,
18 those are standards that would be well
19 known to a person skilled in the art, is
20 that fair to say?

21 MR. TYSON: I object to the
22 form.

23 A. Well, I think it would have been
24 known to a person of skill in the art who
25 happened to be working in wireless access

1 Q. And that would hold true with
2 pretty much every type of communication
3 protocol for networks, is that fair?

4 MR. TYSON: I object to the
5 form.

6 A. Every standardized communication
7 protocol, yes, one of skill could read the
8 standard and understand that there is code
9 implementing that standard on the devices.

10 Q. Okay. And the code that would
11 be implemented on the devices for using a
12 particular protocol -- strike that, strike
13 that, I'll get back to that.

14 So we talked about communication
15 protocols, are you familiar with the term
16 transfer protocol?

17 A. I am. There are various
18 transfer protocols that are used for
19 transferring files, for example, large
20 blocks of data. FTP, which stands for the
21 file transfer protocol, comes to mind.

22 Q. Okay. So that is somewhat
23 different than the communication protocols
24 that we've been discussing?

25 A. It's built on top of the

1 communication protocol.

2 Q. Okay. And would you consider
3 transfer protocols to be a term of art?

4 A. In the context that I was just
5 discussing, yes.

6 Q. And the security protocols, are
7 those also protocols that, if I
8 mischaracterize what you said before,
9 please correct me, that are kind of on top
10 of the communication protocol?

11 A. Yes, typically they define how
12 data is encrypted before being sent via
13 the communication protocols we've been
14 discussing.

15 Q. Okay.

16 A. As a general term.

17 Q. Understand. And have you heard
18 of the term back haul network?

19 A. Say that again?

20 Q. Back haul network?

21 A. H-A-U-L?

22 Q. Correct.

23 A. It didn't ring a bell. If it's
24 in the patents provisionals of my
25 declaration, I'd be happy to take a look,

1 Q. So then -- strike that.

2 If one had, like, a module of
3 software code that could perform some
4 functions, is that equivalent to an
5 application?

6 MR. TYSON: I object to the
7 form.

8 A. It depends what that software
9 code did. So an application is something
10 that provides information to a user. So
11 there's lots of software running on your
12 computer that you never see, such as the
13 operating system.

14 Q. Yup.

15 A. So that would not be considered
16 an application. An application is
17 something that performs a specific
18 function to provide a service to the user.

19 Q. Okay. And as with user
20 interfaces, are there off-the-shelf
21 applications that a person skilled in the
22 art would be aware of that they could use
23 depending on their needs in developing
24 some type of network system?

25 A. Certainly.

1 Q. Can you think of any examples of
2 applications that might be useful in the
3 context of a network?

4 MR. TYSON: I object to the
5 form.

6 A. Well, there are -- certainly
7 there are web browsers, for example, that
8 allow users to retrieve documents, when
9 servers interact with web servers. There
10 are file transfer applications, I
11 mentioned FTP applications, that are used
12 for transferring files.

13 I mean, there are numerous apps
14 that you can buy from the app store that
15 cause communication between a mobile
16 device and a server, so the answer is yes,
17 there's lots of off-the-shelf applications
18 you can buy to operate in the context of a
19 network.

20 Q. And when you refer to web
21 browsers, that would include those that
22 are configured for mobile devices versus
23 PCs?

24 A. Certainly.

25 Q. So Chrome on my Android phone,

1 would that be an example of an
2 application?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. So is it fair to say application
5 is a term of art?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. And I think we already covered
8 this, but if I recall correctly, you said
9 that a software program encompasses more
10 than what an application encompasses, the
11 latter being limited to providing
12 information to a user, is that fair?

13 MR. TYSON: Objection to the
14 form.

15 A. Yes, applications are an example
16 of software programs where they interact
17 with the user, and as I mentioned, there
18 are lots of software programs that are not
19 applications because they manage resources
20 on a device without the user being aware
21 of them.

22 Q. And I think we may have referred
23 to this, but mobile devices can have a
24 user interface, correct?

25 A. Mobile devices do have a user

1 Q. And given that your familiarity
2 with vehicle infrastructure integration
3 and DSRC/WAVE is based on the information
4 in Exhibit 4, provisional application, is
5 it fair to say that you couldn't opine on
6 whether those are terms of art?

7 MR. TYSON: I object to the
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2 we've been discussing at a high level?

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6 not looking at this IEEE standard, but
7 that's what I would expect, that defines
8 how the initial association between a
9 mobile device and a base station and the
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11 a packet, a message, and how to route
12 them.

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14 that are identified here, those are --
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17 the provisional application of Exhibit 4,
18 those are standards that would be well
19 known to a person skilled in the art, is
20 that fair to say?

21 MR. TYSON: I object to the
22 form.

23 A. Well, I think it would have been
24 known to a person of skill in the art who
25 happened to be working in wireless access

1 Just to take a step back for
2 terminology, when I refer to a
3 communications network, if I refer to,
4 like, a receiving node, is it all right to
5 use that as a generic term, it could be a
6 cell phone or some other -- like a laptop
7 or a desktop --

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. -- is that fair?

10 A. Yes, I understand that.

11 Q. So are you aware of any
12 communication protocols that would --
13 strike that.

14 Are you aware of any
15 communication protocols where the
16 receiving node is provided an advanced
17 notification that it will be receiving a
18 message?

19 A. Sitting here, I don't recall,
20 I'd have to look at the standards for the
21 various communication protocols.

22 Q. Okay. And I know you mentioned
23 thousands of rules, I wasn't clear -- it
24 wasn't clear to me if you also were saying
25 there's thousands of communication

1 protocols, if you had to just ballpark and
2 just in a rough sense, like how many
3 different communications protocols do you
4 think there are in existence?

5 A. So if you're defining
6 communication protocol as a single -- a
7 single collection of standards that all
8 work together to implement one network
9 system, so for example LTE or 3G, so I
10 would consider each of those a protocol
11 that are -- that provide thousands of
12 rules that the devices must follow in
13 order to implement that protocol.

14 And so if the protocol is that
15 at the level of LTE or 3G or 2G, you know,
16 I don't know how many are out there, but
17 I'm aware of 20 or 30 of them.

18 Q. Okay.

19 A. And each one is supported by
20 hundreds or thousands of rules.

21 Q. Okay. So I would like to walk
22 through some of the claims in the patent
23 suit, Exhibit 1 and Exhibit 2. And first
24 I'd like to go to claim one of the 899
25 patent. And I want to focus on a specific

1 looking at -- it's line 61, the
2 application receives an indication of a
3 receipt of one or more messages, to
4 paraphrase that limitation, do you see
5 that?

6 A. I see that passage, yes.

7 Q. And earlier we talked about
8 messages, and messages are a term of art,
9 correct?

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. And messages can have specific
12 formats depending on the protocols that
13 are being used, correct?

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. And if a person skilled in the
16 art knew of the particular protocol being
17 used would -- strike that.

18 A person skilled in the art,
19 knowing the protocol, would then
20 understand the makeup of the message that
21 was being sent pursuant to that protocol,
22 is that fair?

23 MR. TYSON: I object to the
24 form.

25 A. Depending on the protocol used

1 input is received.

2 Q. Yes, and you see before column
3 29, it says received an indication, and
4 then later in column 30, it refers to the
5 indication?

6 A. Yes, I see that.

7 Q. And you're familiar with patent
8 drafting, that the first time something is
9 introduced, it's like an or a, and then
10 later it's the or said?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. Okay. So going back to the
13 question I was asking before, if you look
14 at disputed claim term 16 and what the
15 system is configured to do, much of
16 those -- strike that.

17 Going back to my earlier
18 question, if you look at disputed claim 16
19 and what the system is configured to do in
20 that wherein clause, much of that is --
21 appears to be done by kind of
22 subcomponents of the system, is that fair?

23 A. Generally speaking, I would say
24 yes, but it talks -- where the wherein
25 clause talks about the system being

1 configured to do something, it could refer
2 to one of the already mentioned components
3 of that system doing it.

4 Q. That was -- you made that point
5 much more succinctly than I was able to
6 do.

7 And so again, looking at this,
8 the wherein clause recites that the system
9 was configured to achieve the limitation
10 of disputed claim term 16, it's not adding
11 any new or separate structural element to
12 the claim, is that fair?

13 A. It's not adding any new
14 component, but rather describing what the
15 system already introduced can also do or
16 perhaps constraining what the system can
17 do.

18 Q. Okay. And as we discussed, that
19 system is all of the components that were
20 recited in claim one, essentially,
21 correct?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. Okay. And so here as system is
24 defined as all these various components in
25 claim one of the 899 patent, you would

1 when you were being informed of the legal
2 standards, so I was just curious.

3 A. I don't recall.

4 Q. Okay. In looking at the
5 materials listed in your declaration, and
6 you said that the only other thing you had
7 looked at aside from that was some Agis
8 trial transcript, I didn't see reference
9 to the prosecution histories of the 899
10 patent or the 292 patent, were those not
11 part of the materials that you reviewed in
12 forming your opinions?

13 A. I don't -- that's correct, I
14 don't recall reviewing those.

15 Q. Okay. You don't recall or you
16 didn't or --

17 A. I certainly didn't review them
18 in preparation for this deposition.

19 Q. Okay.

20 A. And to the best of my knowledge,
21 this list is complete.

22 Q. Okay.

23 A. So I don't -- I don't believe I
24 reviewed the file histories for the 899
25 and 292.

1 Q. Okay. You would agree that
2 there's standard modules of software code
3 that are well known and can be identified
4 by name as connoting sufficient structure
5 in a claim?

6 MR. TYSON: I object to the
7 form.

8 A. I mean, I'd have to -- I guess
9 I'd have to see the context, but if they
10 were identified by name in a claim, I
11 suspect that would provide some -- some
12 structure, but I'd have to look at the
13 actual example.

14 Q. And I don't know if, like for
15 example, a Bluetooth communication
16 protocol would be considered like a
17 standard module software code identified
18 by name, that might be a bad example.

19 A. I'd have to see the context, but
20 as we've discussed, you know, reciting the
21 Bluetooth communications protocol does
22 inform one of skill about certain features
23 of the Bluetooth --

24 Q. Okay.

25 A. -- system.

1 Q. And are there classes of
2 software subroutines that are well known
3 to perform various functions that a person
4 skilled in the art could utilize if they
5 were developing a network?

6 A. Yes, so one of skill would know
7 about various resources for getting
8 software for network communications.

9 Q. And are there common graphic
10 libraries with corresponding APIs that a
11 person with skill in the art can use to
12 generate images on display?

13 MR. TYSON: I object to the
14 form.

15 A. If a developer knew what they
16 wanted -- what images they wanted to
17 generate on the screen, then there are
18 common libraries that can be used to do
19 that.

20 Q. And they would have a
21 corresponding application program
22 interface that could be used in connection
23 with that?

24 A. Yes, most graphics libraries or
25 user interface libraries provide APIs that

1 can be used by a developer.

2 Q. Okay. You had mentioned this
3 Agis matter, do you recall opining on the
4 term CPU software?

5 A. I don't recall, I didn't notice
6 that in my review of my testimony in that
7 case.

8 Q. We talked, I think, a little bit
9 before, and correct me if I'm wrong, we're
10 talking about applications and programs,
11 and I believe applications were a subset
12 of programs, is that correct?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. Are you aware that courts have
15 found that the term program is
16 sufficiently specific so that it does not
17 fall under means plus function?

18 A. I'm not -- I'm not aware one way
19 or the other, I don't know the case law
20 regarding that.

21 Q. Okay. Do you recall doing work
22 for a party, I believe it's called
23 Typemock?

24 A. Yes.

25 Q. Do you recall opining on a

1 computational apparatus?

2 A. I don't have any specific
3 recollection.

4 Q. And would you agree that there's
5 standard modules of software that a person
6 that's skilled in the art would know to
7 use to generate a display?

8 MR. TYSON: I object to the
9 form.

10 A. Yes. Again, if the developer
11 knows what he wants to display, then there
12 are software modules he can use to
13 generate the display of the content that
14 he wants to display.

15 Q. And would you agree that also
16 applies to outputting a message that's
17 based on information that's received?

18 MR. TYSON: I object to the
19 form.

20 A. Well, if the developer knows
21 exactly how they want to take information
22 that's been received and generate a
23 message from that, then the developer
24 would know how to do that using a software
25 library.

1 Q. Do you recall opining that a
2 symbol generator is a standard module
3 software code that was well known in the
4 art, and that the term symbol generator
5 would have been sufficient to identify
6 these modules of software code to one with
7 skill?

8 A. So I recall opining that a user
9 -- one of skill using the term single
10 generator, we're talking about displaying
11 symbols on the screen, that the user could
12 figure out how to generate symbols, a
13 symbol generator, but using a software
14 library.

15 Q. What it says, and probably I
16 didn't get copies of this, furthermore,
17 one of ordinary skill in the art would
18 have understood that a symbol generator as
19 a standard module software code that was
20 well known in the art and that the term
21 symbol generator would have been
22 sufficient to identify these modules of
23 program code to one of ordinary skill in
24 the art, so I don't think that you were
25 saying that one would then have been able

1 to create the program code, I think you
2 said it was already available?

3 MR. TYSON: Objection.

4 Foundation.

5 A. Right, what I said was that --
6 well, you read it, but upon reading the
7 term symbol generator, the user would then
8 know, oh, I can go get this piece of
9 software that displays symbols on the
10 screen, which is what the claim symbol
11 generator does.

12 Q. Did you consider whether any of
13 the claim terms that are recited on your
14 declaration, whether any of those were
15 well known to art and refer to standard
16 modules of software code?

17 A. Well, I did for some of the
18 terms that we talked about, such --
19 related to the various communications
20 protocols. In the Agis case which you're
21 reading from, I was asked by Counsel to
22 opine on whether a person upon -- a person
23 of skill upon reading the various claim
24 elements would be able to identify
25 software that accomplished the functions

1 listed in the claim, and that was from
2 Counsel in the Agis case.

3 Q. Okay.

4 A. In this matter, as I set forth
5 in my declaration, I was asked to
6 determine if the patent specification of
7 the claims themselves disclosed the
8 structure for performing the functions in
9 the claims, and so it was a different
10 exercise, but certainly for some of the
11 claim terms that we've discussed,
12 including internet protocol, Bluetooth
13 protocol, you know, I knew immediately
14 that that corresponded to certain
15 libraries of software that one could have,
16 that one could get.

17 Q. You can't include that
18 information in your declaration, however,
19 correct?

20 A. Well, I was not asked to opine
21 on the limitations regarding Bluetooth or
22 internet protocol.

23 Q. Even as they were contained in
24 some of the disputed claim terms?

25 A. Well, my declaration speaks for

1 itself, and that is I was asked to
2 determine whether there was structure in
3 the claims or in the specifications for
4 the claim terms as a whole that I listed
5 in my declaration.

6 Q. Do you think that it was a
7 mistake not to examine some of the
8 communication protocols and how messages
9 were transmitted to see if it provided
10 support for the functionality recited in
11 the claims, and to the extent that
12 specification was recited in the
13 provisional or in the 197 application?

14 MR. TYSON: I object to the
15 form. Mischaracterizing testimony.

16 A. I was asked to review the claims
17 and the specification for certain
18 limitations, and asked to opine on whether
19 there was sufficient structure disclosed
20 in the claims and the specification to
21 support the claim functionality that I was
22 asked to opine about.

23 Certainly I would have
24 considered citations within the
25 specifications of the claims to specific

1 protocols, for example, I would have
2 considered those in forming my opinions.

3 As you'll read in my
4 declaration, the bases for my opinions was
5 not due to ignoring any communications
6 protocols.

7 Q. I'm just curious, you know, for
8 example, when the Bluetooth communication
9 protocol was explicitly spelled out in the
10 claim that you didn't, I guess, review
11 parts of that in the process of forming
12 your opinion regarding whether there was
13 sufficient structure in the claim for
14 performing the function.

15 A. I think you'll see in my
16 declaration that my opinions were not
17 based on what the Bluetooth protocol did
18 or did not provide, but rather what was
19 disclosed in the patent.

20 Q. Okay. And which also -- I mean,
21 the patent did disclose Bluetooth
22 communication protocol, right?

23 A. Right, you see that my opinions
24 are not related to that aspect.

25 Q. Okay. And at this time, since

1 you haven't recently reviewed the
2 Bluetooth communication protocol, you
3 can't opine on whether or not it actually
4 would provide any support for the claims
5 having sufficient structure, is that fair?

6 A. No, I don't think that's fair.

7 Q. So without knowing the Bluetooth
8 communication protocol and, for example,
9 the procedures and rules and details for
10 exchanging messages, you can still --
11 maybe it's best if I give an example.

12 So for example, it was disputed
13 claim term eight, I'm looking at the 899
14 patent, claim one, it's lines 58 through
15 64, and it was an application configured
16 for execution by a plurality of mobile
17 devices. The application when executed
18 configured to and then for disputed claims
19 were made received indication of a receipt
20 without solicitation from the at least one
21 broadcast short-range communications unit
22 and via the Bluetooth wireless
23 communications protocol of one or more
24 messages including the address portion and
25 the identifier including at least three

1 fields and at least one value.

2 And if I recall, you took issue
3 with the receiving and indication of
4 receipt as not being supported, and based
5 on our discussion of today, it seems that
6 the Bluetooth wireless communications
7 protocol could potentially have that be
8 part of the way messages are handled in a
9 network?

10 MR. TYSON: Objection to the
11 form.

12 A. So my understanding is that
13 there's not sufficient structure to simply
14 refer to the Bluetooth wireless
15 communications protocol and assume that
16 the one of skill reading the claim would
17 need to dig through every aspect of the
18 Bluetooth wireless communications protocol
19 to figure out if there's any way to
20 receive an indication of a receipt, even
21 though it's not disclosed in the patent
22 specification, and so I did not dig into
23 the Bluetooth wireless communications
24 protocol trying to search for every
25 possible way that an indication of a

1 receipt could be received, but rather
2 understood that that should be disclosed
3 in the patent specification.

4 Q. And so it's not your opinion
5 that the hypothetical person of ordinary
6 skill in the art would have known the
7 Bluetooth standard, it's your opinion that
8 they would not have dived through it to
9 see if the particular functionality
10 recited in the disputed claim made was
11 part of the Bluetooth wireless
12 communications protocol, which we, I
13 think, agreed required that both the
14 sending node and receiving node have some
15 type of software so that they can abide by
16 that protocol?

17 MR. TYSON: I object to the
18 form.

19 A. My understanding is that the
20 patentee is required to disclose such -- a
21 claimed element like this without
22 requiring one of skill to be able to
23 construct the structure for this element
24 based on one of skill's knowledge, in this
25 case, one of skill's knowledge of the

1 wireless communications protocol.

2 Q. You agreed earlier that
3 Bluetooth wireless communication protocol
4 is a term of art, correct?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. Okay. Okay. I understand your
7 position, I don't necessarily agree, but I
8 don't know if there's value in belaboring
9 the point.

10 A. Right.

11 Q. But it did occur to me that
12 there were certain disclosures in terms of
13 standards and communication protocols and
14 the like in the provisional that you did
15 not discuss any detail to see if they may
16 provide support for the claim limitations,
17 is that fair that you did not go through
18 that exercise?

19 A. You know what? I certainly did
20 for the provisional, and for the
21 specification of the 197, I went through
22 the exercise of determining what exactly
23 was identified as structure and how it
24 correlated to the claims.

25 Q. But I guess my point is that you

1 did not go further when it talks about,
2 for example, modifying IEEE 802-11 to
3 be -- to allow what is known as a
4 association-less protocol --

5 A. Association-less?

6 Q. I keep saying that, association-
7 less protocol, correct. There was also
8 the IEEE 1609 wireless access in vehicular
9 environments wave, and I didn't see much
10 of -- any discussion of that.

11 A. Correct.

12 Q. You know, with some of the
13 claims reciting very specific
14 communication protocols, you know, such as
15 Bluetooth. You did not go through the
16 exercise of diving into those various
17 standards or protocols to see if reference
18 to them was enough to provide support for
19 the claim limitations, is that correct?

20 A. I -- I think the way to say it
21 is I did not dive into those protocols
22 searching for support for a particular
23 function claimed in the 899 or the 292
24 patent.

25 Q. Okay.

1 A. And I'll note the provisional
2 only mentions Bluetooth in passing.

3 Q. I guess that begs the question,
4 it's still mentioned, though, right?

5 A. It does appear once.

6 Q. And it does appear in some of
7 the -- certain claims as well, correct?

8 A. Of these later patents?

9 Q. Yes.

10 A. Certainly.

11 MR. DAHLGREN: Yes. I think I
12 just need a minute or two to see if I
13 have anything left, I think I may have
14 covered it all.

15 [A recess was taken.]

16 MR. DAHLGREN: Unless your
17 Counsel has any questions for you, I
18 don't have any further questions at
19 this time, and thank you very much,
20 Dr. Goldberg, I appreciate your
21 participation today.

22 THE WITNESS: Thank you.

23 MR. TYSON: I've just got a
24 couple, couple of questions.

25 MR. DAHLGREN: Then I may